```
N291MCGC
     UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
1
     SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
 2
 3
     UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
 4
                                             23 Cr. 16 (JHR)
                V.
     CHARLES McGONIGAL, SERGEY
5
     SHESTAKOV,
6
                    Defendants.
                                            Conference
       -----x
 7
 8
                                              New York, N.Y.
                                              February 9, 2023
9
                                              11:05 a.m.
10
     Before:
11
                        HON. JENNIFER H. REARDEN,
12
                                              District Judge
13
14
                               APPEARANCES
15
     DAMIAN WILLIAMS
          United States Attorney for the
          Southern District of New York
16
     BY: HAGAN C. SCOTTEN, ESQ.
17
          REBECCA T. DELL, ESQ.
          DEREK WIKSTROM, ESQ.
18
          Assistant United States Attorneys
     BRACEWELL LLP
19
          Attorneys for Defendant Charles McGonigal
20
     BY: SETH D. DuCHARME, ESQ.
          MEAGAN MALONEY, ESQ.
21
     GLAVIN PLLC
22
          Attorneys for Defendant Sergey Shestakov
     BY: RITA M. GLAVIN, ESQ.
23
          KATHERINE E. PETRINO, ESQ.
24
25
```

24

25

(Case called) 1 THE COURT: We are here for an initial conference. 2 Ιs 3 the United States ready to proceed? 4 MR. SCOTTEN: We are. Good morning, your Honor. 5 Hagan Scotten for the government. Also at counsel table are 6 Assistant United States Attorneys Rebecca Dell and Derek 7 Wikstrom. 8 THE COURT: Good morning. 9 MS. DELL: Good morning. 10 MR. WIKSTROM: Good morning. 11 THE COURT: Defense counsel, are you ready to proceed? 12 MR. DuCHARME: Yes, your Honor. For Mr. McGonigal, 13 I'm Seth DuCharme. 14 MS. MALONEY: Good morning, your Honor. Meagan 15 Maloney. 16 THE COURT: Good morning. 17 MS. GLAVIN: Good morning, your Honor. Rita Glavin 18 along with my associate Katherine Petrino, here with our client 19 Sergey Shestakov. 20 THE COURT: Good morning. 21 All right. I would take a report from the government 22 now on the procedural history. 23 MR. SCOTTEN: Yes, your Honor.

So the procedural history is fairly short.

January 12, a sealed indictment against both defendants was

returned. On January 21st, both defendants were arrested.

They appeared before Magistrate Judge Lehrburger on the 23rd.

They were granted bail and time was excluded. And then on --

THE COURT: Magistrate Judge Cave?

MR. SCOTTEN: I'm sure you're right if you're looking at something, your Honor.

THE COURT: I think it was Magistrate Judge Cave, but in any event, please go ahead.

MR. SCOTTEN: And then on January 27th, this Court extended the exclusion of time under the Speedy Trial Act until today.

A couple other procedural notes, your Honor. As the Court is probably aware, McGonigal — but not Shestakov — is also indicted separately in the District of Columbia. There hasn't been an appearance before the district court in that matter yet so I don't think it constrains the district court, this Court, in terms of scheduling, but I just wanted the Court to be aware.

Second, we expect to be submitting a protective order to the Court soon governing the use of discovery in this case. We've actually already agreed to the essential terms of that order with McGonigal'S counsel, and we began producing discovery to McGonigal. Because Shestakov's new attorney is a little more recent to the case, we haven't yet been able to receive all of her views on the order, but hopefully we will

soon and hopefully we'll be able to submit something on consent.

And then lastly, as the Court probably saw, yesterday afternoon we filed a request for a conference under Section 2 of the Classified Information Procedures Act. I think for now what's material is, I've already told defense counsel we don't think that whatever issues may or may not exist concerning classified information are going to affect scheduling here. So we think this Court should set a schedule as it would in any other criminal case, but we will also hopefully take advantage of the procedure just to sort of lay out for the Court in a way we can't do in a public forum what our thinking is, why that is, let the Court ask questions.

THE COURT: I'm aware of that request. Mr. Scotten, do you anticipate that that proceeding will concern scheduling or will it be substantive?

MR. SCOTTEN: I think -- I think ideally it will not really concern either. In a sense we'll tell the Court what we've done so far on these issues, what, if anything, there is left to do, and sort of explain to the Court why we think that's not going to otherwise affect scheduling. But the Court may say, I think you're wrong, and have some questions to see if we're right, and we'd be able to answer them then.

THE COURT: All right. While you're standing, I need to ask if there are identifiable persons in this case who

require notification under the Crime Victims' Rights Act.

MR. SCOTTEN: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Would either defense counsel like to be heard at this time or should we move into scheduling?

MR. DuCHARME: I think we'd both like to be heard, your Honor, very briefly. I can just start, your Honor.

We have begun conversations with the government about the pace of discovery. We've run into some technical issues in reviewing that material, but we signed the protective order, as Mr. Scotten mentioned, and we'll have I think a better sense about our theories of the defense once we can review the discovery materials. We've made some specific requests to the government that I think will be relevant to our understanding of what a schedule would look like and what our expectations would be with respect to CIPA practice. Just looking at similar cases, it's often noted in the public record there are successive CIPA filings, and that in part is guided by the defense theory of the case. So we anticipate a time that we may come to you to seek an opportunity to explain what the defense theories are so you can be best positioned, sort of working with the government, on a realistic schedule.

I think other than that, Judge, everything is on track. We expect continued conversations. We've been moving forward in good faith with the government, and I think we're headed in the right direction.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. DuCharme, the technical issues you mentioned, those are on your end or on the government's side?

MR. DuCHARME: Well, we're working to sort those out. They have made available to us large electronic files, and we've been having some challenges, you know, getting those files through our firewall or, for lack of a better term, accessible to us, so it's really more of a technical problem. I think we're going to be able to work through it quickly when we can get our tech folks working together, but they've at least offered evidence and we're trying to access it.

THE COURT: All right. Ms. Glavin, are you having that issue also?

MS. GLAVIN: Your Honor, I don't have any discovery as yet because we haven't agreed on the protective order.

THE COURT: All right. Perhaps this is premature, but assuming the technical issues are resolved promptly,

Mr. Scotten, how quickly do you anticipate turning over all of the discovery materials?

MR. SCOTTEN: So, your Honor, we think we — assuming we get the protective order signed and there are no technical glitches, we think we can get substantially everything in our possession over to the defense within the next 30 days. Now there are, as always, a couple caveats I have to put on the record.

One, we recognize that obligations are continuing and will continue to search our files. We may find some more things that are not in the initial disclosures, but there's nothing we are aware of that's going to hold that up right now.

Second, it's possible — and Mr. DuCharme sort of hinted at this — that the defense may come with us with questions or theories of the defense we hadn't anticipated and argue something we hadn't disclosed may exist that may be Rule 16. We may agree with them; we may not. We may disclose it even though — I'm not — what, essentially, I'm saying is, within 30 days — and, frankly, a lot sooner if we get the protective order signed, because Mr. DuCharme has most everything and we can easily get it to Ms. Glavin — within 30 days we can get over sort of the bulk of the case, what we have now and we're aware that we need to disclose, while we continue to search our files for other things that may need to apply.

THE COURT: And you'll do that on a rolling basis.

MR. SCOTTEN: That's correct.

MS. GLAVIN: If I may be heard briefly.

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. GLAVIN: Just to set the table here, your Honor, in terms of discussions that myself and Mr. DuCharme have had with the U.S. Attorney's Office, to give your Honor some perspective on the questions that we have been asking the government, we have asked the government about when their full

Rule 16 discovery will be completed. And as the government well knows, Rule 16 requires disclosure to the defense of materials in their possession that are material to the preparation of our defense. So it's not just the materials that they intend to use in their case in chief but the materials that we would need to defend the case.

Along those lines, I raised with the government — and Mr. DuCharme raised it as well — that they have an obligation to make inquiry and search of the files of the intelligence community. We have asked the government, have you made that inquiry, I've asked what agencies; the government has not responded.

And to give your Honor a sense about how long the case has been going on, while the indictment was unsealed on January 21st, which was a Saturday — and I want to get to that in a moment — the government's been investigating this case for about a year and a half. The FBI, they spoke to Mr. Shestakov November of 2021. Mr. Shestakov went in, had a meeting with the government, and the FBI, and spoke to them four, five months ago. Was represented by counsel. So they have known for some period of time and had time to go to the intelligence community and should have this buttoned up with respect to classified information that they have to seek if it is material to the preparation of our defense. Here are some of the issues that we have raised and the government has not

answered. And I expect that should your Honor grant the government's request for an ex parte conference under CIPA Section 2, we are going to ask for a similar conference. It might even be to your Honor's benefit to have that conference in tandem so that you can hear from the government first, when they tell you what they've done so far — I think that's what Mr. Scotten said — and what we think is left to do, because they haven't shared that with us.

extent that they have now made clear in the indictment that they think my client was working with the Russian oligarch, Mr. Deripaska, which we vigorously contest, but to the extent that is their theory of the case, if the NSA was up on wiretaps of Mr. Deripaska during the time period charged in this indictment when they claim my client was working with him, that's Rule 16 material, and we expect to get that. The day of the indictment, that it's unsealed, and it's the shot heard around the world, was NSA or the CIA up on any intercepted transmissions with Mr. Deripaska, and his associates. That chatter is going to be important to our defense. We are not getting answers from the government if they have collected it, and my understanding is it's not going to be in this tranche of discovery that we are receiving.

So these are some of the issues that we are facing. I think that Mr. DuCharme and I, we have asked them, what

intelligence community files have you gone through, is it classified information, and we're not getting answers to any of it.

I am mindful that this case is being brought not by the terrorism section of the U.S. Attorney's Office but it's being brought by the public corruption section. So the lens through which the government is looking at this case, I understand they believe that they can do this. This is their narrow case, their case in chief. But there are many doors that they have to open so that we can defend our clients. To that end, I do want to say something about the issue with the protective order.

The holdup that I have had with the government with respect to the protective order really comes down to a single sentence in the order. The order says that when they give me discovery material, they want representation from me that neither myself nor my client is going to be posting it on Twitter or giving it to the media, and I'm fine with that.

Okay? I'm totally fine with that. I've signed many of these protective orders agreeing to that. But what I said to the government is, I want a representation from you that you're not going to do it. Because if the U.S. Attorney's Office does that, I have to be able to respond. And this doesn't normally come up in the run-of-the-mill cases that I have had in this district, but in this particular case, given the degree of the

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

press interest in this and already public statements made by the government in a press release issued on the day that my client was arrested, they've created a media frenzy, and they have already set the table for lots of people saying and leaking to the press and lots of stories. And in particular, the day that my client was arrested, we have the ADIC of the FBI coming out with a statement, basically insinuating that my client, who has been an American citizen for decades, is a good, loyal United States citizen, the implication from the public statement in the press release issued by the U.S. Attorney's Office is that he's some type of traitor and aligned with the Russians and the Kremlin, and that is simply not true, and they know that that's not true. They haven't charged him with espionage. He's not a Russian spy. And, you know, what happened to him was, on January 21st, which was a Saturday, at noon -- they did it at noon on a Saturday, okay? Usually the arrests happen at 6:00 in the morning because of safety concerns. That's what the bureau says. They'll come at 4, 5 in the morning. At noon on a Saturday, my client was at home with his wife. At least 10 FBI agents show up at his house, okay? This is a guy who has a lawyer, who's met with the government, met with them four or five months ago. He's spoken with Mr. Scotten and his colleagues here. And they show up, they arrest him at noon on a Saturday. What that meant, by arresting him at noon on a Saturday, is that he was never going

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

to be able to appear in this district before a magistrate judge because it was too late. They weren't going to be able to get him here that day. And they darn well knew that that meant Mr. Shestakov, who is a good man, was going to spend two days at the MDC. Two days at the MDC. And that's what he spent, in the SHU. Mr. Shestakov, who they've known exactly where he is, who has been an interpreter for their office and this courthouse, they arrested him at noon, and they knew darn well it was going to cause him to be in jail, at the MDC. don't have to educate your Honor about how bad things are at the MDC. He also had medication that he needed for a serious medical condition that the agents full well knew about, and the MDC wouldn't let him have it on Sunday. He takes it on a daily That's the disrespect with which Mr. Shestakov has been basis. treated here when he has been cooperative with the government during this investigation, through counsel.

I do want to make a couple of just brief points on Mr. Shestakov's behalf, particularly because of the media firestorm that was caused, and it started with the press release that the government made. But the media storm, you know, has people insinuating that he's some type of intelligence agent or spy for the Russians. That's not true. That's never been true. So I just want to say a few things about Mr. Shestakov to set the record straight, because I'm not going to go out in front of the courthouse; I'm not going to

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

issue press releases. I don't do that. But I want to say this about Mr. Shestakov. Yes, he was a Russian diplomat. He's not a spy. He's not in the Foreign Intelligence Service. government doesn't allege it because they know it's not true. He ended his service 1993, when he retired. He's been here in the United States for decades. He went to work -- there's a huge gap in that indictment. They talk about, oh, he worked, you know, as a Russian diplomat. Then they say he was an interpreter. What they're missing is about 20 years in between. Mr. Shestakov was working with a company called Media Most, which has been an enemy of Vladimir Putin and the Kremlin for decades. The owner of that company, who Mr. Shestakov was working for -- the government doesn't say anything about that -- is Vladimir Gusinsky, who is a vowed enemy of Putin, who Putin has jailed because of the work of Media Most. Mr. Shestakov worked for almost 20 years for them.

The narrative that has been portrayed in this case as to my client has been deeply unfair. And the reason we are stuck on this protective order is that I just can't agree that I'm not going to say anything to the media that doesn't need to set the record straight if the government won't agree with me that they're not going to be releasing things to the media.

And I do also want to put on the record that Mr. Deripaska, this supposed oligarch that my client was working for — and we will show that this just was not true —

but Mr. Deripaska has come out publicly through an agent and said he didn't work with my client.

So this is very critical that we are given access to core Rule 16 defense materials that only the government knows about and won't tell us about, whether they have them, whether they don't have them, and they have an obligation to search.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. GLAVIN: Thank you, Judge.

THE COURT: Mr. Scotten.

MR. SCOTTEN: Briefly, your Honor. Sort of an unfortunate note to get misstated on. There were some inaccurate statements in Ms. Glavin's presentation.

I guess I should say the idea that the government is stonewalling her is absurd. We've been really trying to get her to come forward. We've been asking Mr. DuCharme to get her to reach out to us but she did not until two days ago, at which point --

THE COURT: Just a second. Ms. Glavin, when did you enter your appearance in the case?

MS. GLAVIN: Monday afternoon, 48 hours ago. No, three days ago. 72 hours.

MR. SCOTTEN: And we were aware that Mr. Shestakov had an attorney before this, but she wouldn't come forward so we could discuss it with her. As soon as she -- I'd like to finish.

As soon as she appeared on the docket, we reached out. It took some work to schedule time to appear -- to talk to her. When she made time to speak with us, she told us she had not yet been able to review the protective order, so we put it off for another day.

We had a conversation yesterday with Mr. DuCharme, where the objection just discussed was raised, but again, we were informed she hadn't thoroughly reviewed the protective order and the resolution at the end was that she and Mr. DuCharme were going to talk and get back to us on any requested changes. We haven't heard those yet. We're happy to consider them. We'll get back promptly as soon as we hear them.

Similarly, with respect to this issue of requests on discovery, it is accurate that Ms. Glavin, the last few times we spoke, briefly mentioned things she would want, but far from saying we're not going to tell you or anything like that, we said, please send us a letter so we can see exactly what you want and we'll send you a considered written response that tells you what we can tell you and what we've done, and we haven't received that letter either. We look forward to receiving it. We'll respond promptly as soon as we do receive it.

So there is no legitimacy to this idea that she's made requests that haven't been honored. We'd really like to get

those requests, and we'll address them as soon as we can.

With respect to the press issue, I do think this is somewhat premature because hopefully the parties can reach consent on what the protective order will say. So all I'm going to say for now is, there are safeguards in place to prevent the government from doing anything that would prejudice her client in terms of inappropriate release of nonpublic information. I think most prominently is Local Rule 23.1, which applies both to us and government agents, such as the FBI, and I can tell the Court that I've informed the investigating agents and their supervisor of Rule 23.1, its prohibitions on disclosure of nonpublic information, and they've agreed to abide by it. I understand the defense may want more assurances, but hopefully we can work those out and bring something to the Court on consent rather than prelitigating what may turn out not to be a dispute.

I think that's enough from me on this for now, unless the Court has questions.

MS. GLAVIN: I just want to be briefly heard, your Honor, about when I entered the case, because I don't want the Court to think that I've been somehow hiding in the background here.

THE COURT: I also want to hear why Local Rule 23.1 doesn't address your concerns about the protective order.

MS. GLAVIN: Well, the reason I don't think it

addresses my concern is that in my view, the statement by the assistant director of the FBI that was issued in the press release by the government on January 21st I think runs afoul of Rule 23.1. And the Justice Department issued that press release. I was surprised that it got through and wasn't edited out in the office. So that's my concern about Rule 23.1. But I'm with you on that. Rule 23.1 governs me as well. So why do we need that in the protective order? I'm with the government. It governs them and it governs me. And so I'm with them on that.

I do want to make a point about this, to the extent Mr. Hagan thinks that there was any type of game playing.

MR. SCOTTEN: Scotten.

MS. GLAVIN: Mr. Scotten. Thanks. -- that there was some type of gamesmanship here. I entered the appearance once I had agreed on engagement with my client, which was Monday, and we filed a notice of appearance Monday.

Secondly, the reason it took me some time, like a day, to get back to Mr. Scotten about the protective order is I had a three-hour-plus oral argument in the Eastern District of New York on Tuesday. Immediately following that -- which I had been prepping for for some time, and then immediately following that argument, I had to drive to upstate New York for the wake of a very good friend, childhood friend of mine, and I only got back into the city yesterday afternoon, at which point I had

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

the discussion with Mr. Scotten. There's no gamesmanship going on here.

With respect to the protective order, I made it very clear to him that I have an issue with that sentence. They should be bound by it, I said to him; he said come up with language. But I want your Honor to understand that is what the issue is in the protective order.

The second issue with respect to the requests that I have made to the government, it's not just a matter of us putting it in a letter. I'm actually taken aback that that's the position of the government about what we want. had a year and a half to know what is going to be relevant to our defense. They should know it better than I do. The fact that they need for me to put in a letter, have you intercepted Mr. Deripaska, have you inquired of the intelligence community, and they can't answer that question to me on the phone means I'm going to have to have apparently a very lengthy letter to them. And yes, it's going to take some time. I just got into the case on Monday. I have other professional responsibilities. Mr. Shestakov is an enormous priority, and I want to get it right. And he deserves a fair trial. because I'm not moving at the pace that the government would like this to move, it's because I'm spending the time that is necessary and that is my professional responsibility.

THE COURT: All right. Well, let's try to get the

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

protective order done so that discovery can proceed, and I trust that the two sides will work it out. If you can't, then I will decide from among your competing versions.

Mr. Scotten, what do you expect to be your principal sources of proof at trial?

MR. SCOTTEN: Sure, your Honor.

So not necessarily in order of priority, but some of the evidence at trial, the primary evidence at trial, I think, would include electronic communications involving the defendants in which they plan and conduct the charged offenses. That's going to include messages from the defendants' phones, which were searched pursuant to search warrants; messages found on the phone of a man described in the indictment as Agent 1, which was searched by Customs and Border Patrol as he passed through JFK; also messages involving the defendants and the law firm mentioned in the indictment, which were provided by the law firm pursuant to subpoena. There will be some materials in those electronic devices that maybe don't constitute messages -- for example, drafts of the contract discussed in the indictment which was passed among the defendants and Agent 1 as they sort of revised it and passed the document, and, eventually, as Mr. Shestakov forged the signature of the corporate owner and then took a photograph of it and sent it to Agent 1.

There are other materials provided by the law firm,

things like billing records and so on, that helped show these defendants were aware Mr. Deripaska was sanctioned at the time they entered business with him. There are certain emails, essentially bureau emails from McGonigal's time as a special agent in charge, again, primarily relevant to showing knowledge of Deripaska's status.

There will be Shestakov's statements to law enforcement, probably most prominently a recorded interview in November of 2021, which forms the basis of Count Five, charging him with false statements during that interview. There will be statements that both defendants made to third parties offered through witnesses, and obviously there will be witness testimony, which I'm not going to get into in as much detail, but obviously we expect to call all manner of witnesses, including many percipient witnesses to some of the events described in the indictment.

There will be financial records, bank records, background stuff to show the movement of money among the parties.

And there will be surveillance photographs depicting, among other things, the meetings between these defendants and Agent 1 at various times significant to the charged conduct, such as very shortly before Shestakov attempted to fabricate the nature of his relationship with Agent 1, photographs with him meeting with agent McGonigal shortly before that.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

That's not everything, but I think that's a fair summary of the principal evidence.

THE COURT: All right. And does the government anticipate filing any superseding indictments, adding defendants, or adding further charges?

MR. SCOTTEN: Always possible, but no anticipation of that on our part right now, your Honor.

THE COURT: Have counsel, pursuant to my order, consulted with each other about a month for trial?

MR. SCOTTEN: So we consulted about scheduling, your My understanding is requests from both defense counsel was simply to review the discovery and come back to this Court in 90 days. I suppose I can let them make that request in greater detail, but we don't think that's an unreasonable request, given the volume of discovery.

THE COURT: Defense counsel, are you on the same page? You want 90 days to review discovery before --

MR. DuCHARME: Yes, your Honor. We simply don't know what we're up against in terms of the volume of materials, the complexity of the case, so the time will I think benefit us. And also, with respect to the potential application we may make to educate you on the defense theories, we think that may take a little time and could implicate some further delay. So the short answer is yes, your Honor, 90 days is agreeable to Mr. McGonigal.

25

1 THE COURT: All right. MS. GLAVIN: The same with Mr. Shestakov as well, your 2 3 Honor. 4 THE COURT: Okay. Let's set a date for another 5 conference, and I'm going to make it for sooner than 90 days 6 just to see where you are. 7 Thursday, March 9th, at 11:30. MR. SCOTTEN: That works for the government, your 8 9 Honor. 10 THE COURT: Ms. Glavin? 11 MS. GLAVIN: One moment, your Honor. 12 Yes, your Honor, that works for me. Thank you. 13 THE COURT: Does that work for you, Mr. DuCharme? 14 MR. DuCHARME: Yes, your Honor. 15 THE COURT: Mr. Scotten, I think you said that in your view, no days have elapsed yet under the Speedy Trial Act; is 16 17 that right? 18 MR. SCOTTEN: Yes, your Honor, because they were excluded first at the initial appearance and then, when this 19 20 conference had to be postponed, a letter was filed and your Honor endorsed it, excluding time. 21 22 THE COURT: Right. All right. So does the government 23 now wish me to exclude time from today through March 9th? 24 MR. SCOTTEN: Yes, please, your Honor.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. SCOTTEN: Yes. The government believes it would be in the interests of the parties to give the defense, as they requested, time to review discovery and prepare potential defenses. We therefore think it would be in the interest of justice and outweigh the needs of the defendants and the public in a speedy trial.

THE COURT: Any objection?

MS. GLAVIN: No, your Honor.

MR. DuCHARME: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Hearing no objection, I hereby exclude time between today and our next conference date of March 9, 2023, under the Speedy Trial Act pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 3161(h)(7)(A), in order to permit counsel to confer about the protective order, review discovery, and for defense to be prepared. I find the exclusion to be in the best interests of justice and it outweighs the best interests of the public and the defendants in a speedy trial.

I believe that is all we need to cover today. Does anyone want to be heard on anything else?

MR. SCOTTEN: No, thank you, your Honor.

MR. DuCHARME: Not for Mr. McGonigal, your Honor.

MS. GLAVIN: Not for Mr. Shestakov. Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. So we are adjourned until Thursday, March 9th. And I hope to see a protective order

```
N291MCGC
      submitted promptly.
1
 2
                MR. SCOTTEN: Yes, your Honor.
3
                THE COURT: Thank you.
 4
                THE DEPUTY CLERK: All rise.
5
                                       000
6
 7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
```